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THE "COMMODITIES CLAUSE" DE-CISION.

legislation in control and restraint of Our discerning contemporary, the corporations is emphasized again by the Washington Star, culls this from a Taieme Court's decision in regard to lahassee dispatch; Supreme Court's decision in regard-to the so-called commodities clause of the Hepburn act. In all respects except in substaining the constitutionality of this clause, the decision is a victory for the railroads. It might be urged, however, that this exception is a most important one, since the court, in upholding the general principle upon which the act was based, apparently leaves it with Congress to close to holes manifestly left by its own de cision. But it is not certain how much eight this contention has, Justice that the clause "Is a regulation of comthis construed." Whether the clause would still be adjudged within the low. It was hard enough to get the

The commodities clause, it will be remembered, forbade any railroad to under its authority, or which i intent of this clause was to preto have "any interest direct carried its own coal as its own, may or henceforward sell its coal at the swindling scheme is proven in the sur-

The government's victory on the titution.

The report that the administration intends to take a hand in the Virginia campaign is circumstantial enough, and, in the light of the record, is quite believable. The activities of the Cabinet in the national campaign last fall are not forgotten; these distinguished government officials filled lists of engagements at that time very much in the manner of professional stump orators on the pay-roll of the party organization. They absented themselves freely from the national duties they were paid to discharge in order to "work" doubtful States in the inverests of the Republican candidates for Congress, governorships and the presi-dency. There was a time if memdency. There was a time, if mem-ory serves, when these party en-gagements had all of them on the road at one time; not a secretary of the lot was in Washington. It may be they should be sought out and punished argued that a tiational campaign is as thieves and swindlers are usually on a different footing from a State campaign. Perhaps, in a sense, it is; but the propriety of a Cabinet official's taking the stump for party gain is as questionable in one case as the other. Moreover, various State camother. Moreover, various State campaigns were under way last fall. Yet we note that our neighbor, the News Leader, which approved the pernicious softwity of the Cabinet in October, is netivity of the Cabinet in October, is

applied to the Virginia situation in May.

tige of the government as a party as-set. A Cabinet stumping to change the Taft's party, in a national way, to swing Virginia into the Republican

The practical difficulty of effective HOW FLORIDA "REBUKED" CLARK.

fruits and long staple cotton was in itself a bad thing. It was a deft and happy solution of this dilemma to hit Mr. Clark indirectly by a glowing Mr. Clark indirectly by a glowing "We'll plan for a kitchenette—"We'll plan for a kitchenette—"

Clark, personally, is insignfeant, but products which the road once owned, him and sending a Democrat to Wash-

sold before undertaking alleged to have stolen from the city of omon carrier is thrown are reported to have buch in operation it its regular order of business is not frauded is supposed to be very large. disturbed. The Lackawanna, which But this matter is indeterminate and unproven. The theft of \$2,269,897 from either organize a subsidiary company the Federal government by a common est way imaginable. That is by res-

point of constitutionality is an empty The methods of these practical men one. The law stands, indeed, but it were those of the dishonest corner stands shorn of its meaning. Its fangs grocer. Scales were deliberately have been drawn. The practices which "fixed." So, since complicity was necit was intended to exterminate may essary, were government officials. The continue to flourish as heretofore. frauds seem to run all the way back Whether an amended and more strin-gent law can be got through Congress, Wilson bill put a duty on raw sugar. and whether the authority of such a This duty being assessed by the pound, law would be similarly upheld by the the advantage of having 1,000 pounds court, remains to be seen. As the law weighed and assessed as 500 or 750 is now interpreted, no road will have is apparent at a glance. To be unthe smallest difficulty in circumventing derappraised was so much net profit. How well the plan paid is shown by the fact that the larcenous "savings" WILL THE CABINET STUMP VIR- of the trust have amounted to an annual 31/2 per cent, dividend upon its

\$3,500,000 capital stock. It is a satisfaction to know that this more or less voluntary contribution to the government's conscience fund is not going to end the matter. The Department of Justice announces specifically that "this settlement with the sugar company in nowise affects the criminal prosecutions of the individuuals who are responsible for the perpetration of these frauds, and such prosecutions will be pressed to a finish by the government."

elsely what is needed. Here was no complicated offense, whose source is lost-in a red-tape tangle of legalities. This was plain thieving of a peculiarly cheap, sordid and shameful sort. Individuals were responsible for it, and punished.

Yet what a horrible disappointment it would be if Mr. Jefferson should return to life and at once begin hol-lering for a prohibitive duty on to-bacco or citrus fruits.

inclined to resent it very bitterly as They have the new head-and-shoul-

ders of Roosevelt ready to put up I the Senate chamber. A Roosevelt bus in the Senate will seem like old times

If this Dreadnought business con tinues, it can only be a matter of time when some hardheaded power will con-clude that peace is entirely too expen-sive to be maintained.

the insurance man, "Well," answered the skeptic, "I was operated on. But I never felt sure whether it was a case of appendicities or a case of professional curiosity."—Washington Star.

One o' Them Furriners.

"Pgpa," wrote the sweet girl, "I have become infatuated with calisthenics."
"Well, daughter," replied the old man, "if your heart's sot on him I haven't a word to say; but I always did hope you'd marry an American."—Kansas City Journal.

How He Escaped.

"Eyer see a sea serpent?"
"I was chased by one once."
"What did you do?"
"Get up and lit the gas."—Pittsburg Post,

THE OBSERVANT PARAGRAPHERS.

S ENATOR ALDRICH has such a great and noble sympathy for the ultimort S and noble sympathy for the ultimate consumers that we should not be surprised to hear him say, when the final vote is taken: "Don't cheer, boys; the poor fellows are dying."—Ohio State Journal.

A pipe and book may suffice some men, just as a tea and a cat may suffice some wellow but they don't protend to call it living.—Florida Times-Union.

All boys imagine they will do just as they please as soon as they are twenty-one; but some of them get married,—Chicago News.

Once they used to throw Christians to the lions. Now they throw the lions to the Faunal Naturalist.—New York World,

If Mr Carnegie still has a desire to die poor, he should postpone his purchases of the necessities of life until the Aldrich tariff bill becomes a law,—Pittsburg Dispatch,

it takes a tariff debate to determine whether an optimist is a cheerful idjet or merely a cheerful liar,—Louisville Courier-Journal,

O little churchyard, calm and still! What memories thy spaces fill, Thy silent grassy ways,
Thro' the sweet April days!
Beneath the treas from year to year,
The last dream flown, the last word said.
Are resting the great-hearted dead,
Patriot and cavaller.

Virginia! while the spring atones
About these gray and honored stones
For winter's chili and blight,
In blossoms pure as light,
Stooping, I plack this shining one
To bear with me o'er flood and wold
To a new land where sets the sum—
Some token from the old!
San Francisco, MARTHA T, TYLER.

ATTEND BIG AUCTION SALE TO: DAY. ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE VIRGINIA PASSENGER AND POWER COMPANY.

BY GREEN & REDD, REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS.

The Courts of Europe DO NOT WORRY

By La Marquise de Fontenoy.

Another American Baronet,
W of the ancient houses of Ireland are more extensively related
on this side of the Atlantic, especially in the State of New York
and in New England, than that of

The control of the second of the control of the con

Nothing has contributed more to appease the popular agitation in England in connection with the navy than the formation of a committee of investigation by Premier Asquith. The composition of the committee, excluding, and, therefore, professional jeglousy, inspires confidence. The members consist of Premier Asquith himself, of the Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies: Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and one of the most level-headed, shrewd and high-principled men in public life, and Secretary for War Haldane, who is one of the ablest lawyers in either of the houses of Parliament.

The chief matter they have under consideration is a voluminous report of Lord Charles Beresford, not specially directed against Sir John Fisher, or against any persons, but dealing with the present condition of the naval denses of England. If, however, these are not found to be in apple-pie order the fault will lie with Admiral Sir John Fisher, who for the past five or six years has been ruling the navy as an autocrat, strong in the support and co-operation of that to-day most influential figure in English, society and in English life, namely, Lord Esher.

According to some, Sir John, who is first sea lord of the admiralty, and Lord Esher, who is a member of the Committee of Imperial Defense, have doubled the efficiency of the naval defenses of England, while others are equally positive that they have diminished their strength by one-half. The Asquith committee may be relied upon to reach an unbiased decision in the matter, and it is a guarantee of its determination to maintain strict impartiality with regard to the contending factions in the payy that neither the first lord of the admiralty, the diberations. Sir John Fisher, it may be remembered, has frequently announced that if a committee of investigation were appointed he would resign, but until now he has refrained from carrying out his threat.

There is one charge, however, made against the admiralty and the Sir John Fisher, and the Portugues

It Makes Wrinkles, Prema-

turely Ages and Causes Nervous Dyspepsia.

Tracticians Always Welcome; Sherman's Second March Another Story.

There is nothing the South especially resents connected with the battle-fields of Virginia, and it has no feeling of hostility to the memory of General Grant. His Virginia campaign was recklessly disregardful of the lives of his soldiers, but the stubborn resistance it met from Lee's tattered veterans, "worn to a frazzle," is nothing the South is ashamed to bear in mind. The officers of the War College can profit by studying the history of the campaign with reference to the manocutyres of both armies. No doubt there will be Southern men in the expedition. The army to-day is that of the nation, not of the North, and the South has no remote objection to its study of the battlefields and campaigns of the Civil War.

Father Sherman's proposed "second ride to the san" was another story. He had no purpose of military instruction, lie simply represented his father in person and wished to glory in the parental accomplishment. It was out of the question that he should be accorded a military escort for such a purpose. It was a direct affront to Southern sentiment that he proposed to undertake such an expedition.

And Sherman's march to the sea was not a campaign. He had no opposition. Hood's detour into Tennessee left him an unobstructed way, and he went over it with fire and sword. Sherman's march to the sea was full of the result of the war College wish to ride over the hotly contested ground from Dalton to Atlanta where Sherman and Johnston fought, the South was a different feeling toward General Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea. There is a prosperous country there now that Sherman left blackmen of the torch in which the prosent officers of the United States Army need to the fore the officers to study in the track of the sear march from Atlanta to the sea. There is a prosperous country there now that Sherman left blackmen it is the use of the sword raffer than of the torch in which the present officers of the United States Army need to be instru

KERMIT'S LION.

session of England, which, rightly considering it as the only defensible naval and coaling station between Aden and Singapore, spent an immense amount of money in fortifying it and in equipping it with docks, repair shops, etc. It was rendered virtually impregnable by submarine mines and powerful batteries.

For some reason or other, however, Sir John Pisher, in bis process of reorganization, which sent so many cruisers, and even battleships, to the scrap heap, decided upon the abandonment of Trinconalee as a naval station, dismantled its batteries and defenses, sold all its accumulated equip-

of his father as were raised in the bosom of old General Ispa Hunton, of Virginia, by the success of his son on the stump. The young man having delivered himself of a stirring campaign oration, some of his father's friends told the old man of the event, and his bosom swelled with paternai pride. "It was one of the finest speeches ever made in l'auquier county," said one of the party, "Thore's good stuff in the boy," replied the proud parent. "They do say," said one venturesome member of the group, "that the boy sid better than the old man." General Hunton looked stern as he replied coldiy: "You'll spoil the boy with your dead of fattery."—Philadelphia, Record.

Virginia's Protectionist Congressmen.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—If I mistake not, some of the present bemocratic Congressmen from this State will be compelled to spend the search and the history of the State, so far as I am advised, have Democratic representatives from Virginia placed themsolves in such a bad light as is the case at present with Messrs. Jones, Saunders, Lassiter, Glass, Maynard and Lamb. They perhaps, do not realize the sentiment at home, but if these gentlement had time and opportunity to familiarize themselves with the expressions of the press of this State, they would speedily arrive at the conclustion that "things are not what they seem."

Napoleon said that a mistake was worse than a crime. His remark apples in politics, and with great force to these six Democratic Congressmen to these of the two Sentions. That rumors at least of the trouble at home have reached Washington is evidenced by the two labored explanations from Messrs. Jones and Glass, respectively, which have heretofore been published in The Times-Dispatch, one explaining Jones's vote for the undemocratic ship subsidy bill, which Mr. Jones calls by another name and swallows at the behest of his Newport News constituents, though all of the rest of his district, opposes, and the other explaining Mr. Glass's vote against the free lumber schedules. It is hard to say which of these two lengthy explanations is the most puerlie but it is easy to say

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Criticism of Mr. Glass applies with equal force to Messrs. Lamb, Lassiter, Maynard and Saunders, and there is additional ground for complaint against Lassiter, Maynard and Saunders because of their action in appearing before the Ways and Means Committee, advocating higher duties on tobacco and peanuts. So far as the writer inows, Messrs. Carlin, Hay and Flood, particularly the first two, have consistently voted with their party platform. For Mr. Glass to say that he was not bound by that platform because he was nominated before the Deuver convention is an insult to the intelligence of his constituents. The writer heard him in Fredericksburg during the presidential campaign indorse that platform and declare his now estopped from denying its force as applied to his votes in Congress.

Virginia's delegation in the lower house contains some notoriously weak statesmen, some of them holsted on us by the primary system, which is

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Go to your druggist and get one-half ounce Concentrated pine compound, which can be procured from your druggist, two ounces of glycerine, half a pint of good pure whiskey; mix it up, and use it in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every four hours, shaking the bottle each time. The Concentrated pine is a pine product, refined for medical use, and comes only in half-ounce bottles, each enclosed in a screw top case. Relieves in a day.

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to grant Dr. Parker a permit to con-tinue his superior labor in this line, and at the same time execute a great favor on the army of grateful patients who are under his sterling treatment and care.

Richmond, April 30.

neroism.

If we ourselves have deserved your admiration and remembrance, then show it by defending and upholding us while we are still with you, not by monuments after we are gone.
Richmond, May 3. NIOBE.

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